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# Pittsburgh Gazette

[Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1790 [VOL. IV.

## Public Notice.

HAVING hitherto been induced to defer forming the militia diſtricts of Alleghany county, for reaſons which (now) no longer exiſt; I have judged it moſt for the convenience of the inhabitants generally, to form the diſtricts, and battalions in ſaid diſtricts, in the manner following, viz. The townſhips of Pitt and Plumb, to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhips of Verſailles and Elizabeth, to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhips of Mifflin and St. Clair, (including the new extenſion to the county line) to form one diſtrict and one battalion: The townſhip of Moon, (including the new extention to the county line) to form one diſtrict and one battalion. And I do hereby inform the county, that I will attend in the aforeſaid diſtricts at the times and places hereafter mentioned, to hold elections for the purpoſe of electing a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant and Major for each battalion, viz. At the houſe of jacob Stubbs, in Pitt townſhip on Friday the 2d day of April next: At the houſe of Robert Wilſon, (Yough) in Elizabeth townſhip on Monday the 5th day of April next: At the houſe of Fry, at Fry's Mills, in Pitt townſhip, on Wedneſday the 7th day of April next: And at the houſe of Samuel Jeffries, (Montours run) in Moon townſhip, on Friday the 9th day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at which times and places the male white inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 53 of the reſpective diſtricts, are deſired to attend to elect the ſaid field officers, agreeable to the 12th ſection of an act of the general aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 20th day of March in the year 1780.

RICHARD BUTLER, Lieut.

March 20, 1790. Alleghany County.

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Greenſburgh, March 12, 1790.

BY virtue of ſundry precepts from under the hands and ſeals of the truſtees of the general loan office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania to me directed, will be expoſed ſale, on the ſeveral premiſes, one o'clock, afternoon, on the firſt of April next, the following tracts of land, to wit. One tract called Centre Farm, ſituate in Donegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands of Robert Campbell, William Hamilton, jun. and others, containing one hundred and eighty three acres, and one quarter of an acre, with the uſual allowance. Alſo one other tract of land called Refuge, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, on the waters of Pickety and Turtle creek, including Chriſtopher Rudibaugh's improvement, adjoining one Gardens land, containing two hundred and twenty acres and allowance; alſo, one other tract called Brandy, adjoining the laſt above deſcribed tract, and lands claimed by Joſeph Campbell, Archibald Gordon, and William Jenkins, containing one hundred and ſeventy five acres and allowance, all the property of Joſeph Cambell; alſo to be ſold on the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract called Culbertſon's Retreat, ſituate on the waters of Beaver Dam Run, in Hempfield townſhip and County aforeſaid adjoining lands of George Mifflin, Joſeph Thomſon, and others, containing three hundred and eight acres, and ſeven perches, with the uſual allowance. Taken as the property of John Culbertſon, and to be ſold by JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

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Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh, on Tueſday the 6th day of April next, a certain Lot of Ground in Pittſburgh, ſituate in Front ſtreet, between Market ſtreet and Cherry lane adjoinging Charles Wilkins and Thomas Chambers. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Chambers, and to be ſold by me,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

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Greenſburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at Greenſburgh, on the 7th day of April next, a certain tract of land, ſituate on Forbus's old road, at Col. Bouquets breaſt work, about 38 miles from Fort Pitt, containing three hundred and twenty five acres, ſixteen perches and allowance, together with an application entered in the land office the 3d of April, 1760, in the name of John Lucas, No. 695 called the General, ſurveyed by Robert Morrow for Devereux Smith the 25th of June 1769. The lands and tenements of Devereux Smith late of Weſtmoreland County, and to be ſold by me

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

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TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given immediately.

A TWO Story LOG HOUSE, ſituate on Liberty ſtreet and Strawberry alley, in Pittſburgh. For terms apply to JACOB BAUSMAN.

March 20, 1790.

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ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, at his place of reſidence, the following ſtray creatures, viz.

One bay colt, 2 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock, thus N. B. one black mare, 13 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, N. one dark bay colt, 2 years old, neither docked nor branded; one dark dun horſe, 11 years old, 14 hands high, no mark perceivable: one bay mare 10 years old, 13 hands and a half high, a ſtar in the forehead, and the near hind foot white; one ſtrawberry roan mare, 6 years old, 13 hands high.

Any perſon making apication to me may receive any of the above deſcribed creatures, by proving their property and paying charges.

DAVID IRWIN, Wood Ranger.

Alleghany County, Mch 4, 1790.

A waggon and five horſes, with geers compleat, to be ſold. Enquire as above.

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AS there has been but little attention paid to the ſeveral Notices already given by the ſubſcribers, to thoſe who are indebted to them, they will please to take Notice, that if they do not pay their reſpective balances by the firſt day of April next their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without reſpect to perſons.

IRWIN & CHRISTY, jun'r.

Pittſburgh, February, 1790.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

LONDON, December 27

BY the Auſtrian accounts it is ſaid, that the whole of the forces taken from the Turks in the campaign, amounts to twenty two millions of florines.

The veſſels diſpatched from England to America for wheat, may be expected to return in the middle of March; but ſhould they be delayed even a month after that, which is very unlikely, the arrival would deſtroy the calculation on the effect of which muſt have at that time, and till the harveſt been ſeverely felt had not government wiſely opened the ports.

Extract of a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Buffalo, Dec. 19.

"About half after three o'clock while I was at dinner, the town bell rang the alarm, the patriots flew to arms, ſeized the artillery, overpowered the poſts in the lower town, and ſeized the Mint, &c. This work was over by ſix o'clock, but the worſt was yet to come; neither reaſon nor argument could prevail on the Patriots to deſiſt from attacking the grand place of proviſion, the Middle of the Vale, which they conſidered as a whole battalion, furniſhed with eight pieces of cannon, and every avenue guarded. At half after nine the aſſault began, and continued with unremitting fury till half after 12 o'clock, when the troops called for a parley, but it was too late, they were all captured. Thus the Patriots got poſſeſſion of all the lower town, and Dalton aſked a ſuſpenſion of arms for a few hours; it was granted, for reſt was neceſſary to the Patriots. At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, to the ſurpriſe of every body, Dalton evacuated the fort in the moſt precipitate manner, and the troops went out of the Porte de Namur rather the leſt well, than otherwiſe; and all this I ſaw for I was about the whole time. He had 4500 effective men and 28 pieces of braſs cannon, beſides howitzers. The ſame hero was with the advanced guard in his ſhirt ſleeves and night cap over his head, and by that time the rear of the army got out of the gate he muſt have been three miles off. Some very few there are not in habituated to deſperate ſcenes; for if Dalton had been poſſeſſed of ſkill, or courage, he might have defended the town and Patriots together, which would not exceed 1200 raw undiſciplined men; and who ſupplied the want of good arms and diſcipline by deſperate courage. The whole country is now in the hands of the Patriots, and the Imperialiſts may bid adieu to the Pays Bas. This Revolution is one of the moſt extraordinary in the annals of time, conducted with a regularity and humanity that does the natives great honor; not a Royaliſt has even ſuffered the leaſt inconvenience. Their houſes are guarded with the utmoſt circumſpection, and we are now perfectly quiet and tranquil.

No leſs than 120 veſſels have already been diſpatched to America for corn. From Liverpool 54. Briſtol 33. The coaſt of Devonſhire and Cornwall 33.

At Conſtantinople ſuch dreadful tumults are reported to prevail, as have obliged the Sultan Selim to abandon that city. Much blood has been ſhed on the occaſion, it is ſuppoſed the inſurrection will end in the dethronement of the Emperor.

The French Miniſter, it is ſaid, has made a propoſition to the Dutch to ſell them the coin they form the American Congreſs, for their ſervice at war, which, it is ſaid, has been accepted of. The Americans have given their conſent to the transfer by which means a very conſiderable ſum of money will be raiſed at once for the ſervice of the Patriots.

King. Our Court had the first offer of purchasing the debt, but refused it.

Manifesto of the Patriots in Austrian Flanders.

The people of Brabant, through the organ of the Ecclesiastical State and of the third order of the three chief cities, in conjunction with many members of the nobleſſe.

To all thoſe who ſhall ſee or hear read theſe preſents, HEALTH.

FINDING ourſelves under the hard neceſſity of declaring the Emperor Joſeph II. duke of Lorrain, Brabant and Lemberg, to have forfeited his right of ſovereignty and dominion over the ſaid countries, it is our indiſpenſable duty to exhort and recommend to all in general, and to every one in particular, to concur in the common ſafety of their country; in conſequence we expreſſly warn and forbid every one to take part with thoſe who belong to the government of the ſaid late duke, or with the ſaid late duke himſelf, under pain of being puniſhed as an enemy to his country.

We in like manner forbid the diſturbing of the public repoſe and tranquility under whatſoever pretext, on pain of being proſecuted and puniſhed as enemies of the nation.

We exhort all and every citizen able to bear arms in defence of the liberty of the nation to ſend their names to chiefs eſtabliſhed and known, that inſtructions may be given them, and they may repair to the place aſſigned them, and ſubmit themſelves to the orders to be given them.

On the other hand we forbid all crouds and mobs tending to pillage; declaring moreover, that all convicted of pilfaging, or attempting to pillage any houſe or ſhop, even belonging to an enemy of the country, ſhall be puniſhed the ſame as an enemy to the country

We declare that all who ſhall be convicted of laying any plot, or holding diſcourſe tending to favor the deſpotic plans of the ſaid late duke, ſhall be puniſhed rigorouſly as diſturbers of the public tranquility, and as enemies to the country.

We command and order the preſent manifeſto to be printed, publiſhed, and fixed up in the province of Brabant and its dependencies, to the end it may be known, and that no one may pretend ignorance of it. We give it in charge to all thoſe whom it may concern to obſerve, and cauſe to be obſerved, the contents of theſe preſents, for the good and ſafety of the country requires it.

And as the great ſeal of the ſtate is ſeized by force by the ſaid former duke of Brabant, and as we have authoriſed, by our manifeſto of this day, our agent plenipotentiary to make uſe of the ſeal of his arms in lieu of the ſeal of the ſtates, until it be in our power, we have furniſhed the ſaid ſeal.

Done at Hoogſtraten in Brabant, Oct 24, 1789.

Signed, H. C. N. VAN DER NOOT.

A letter from Madrid of the 9th of November, ſays that the court had actually met the preceding day in the palace of the archbiſhop of Toledo. The count de Campomanes, who preſided in the aſſembly as the king's commiſſioner, made every member take an oath of ſecrecy relative to every thing that ſhould paſs in the aſſembly.

Government has received an expreſs from Madrid containing, as we underſtand, very important intelligence. We have not yet heard all the particulars, but we learn that the king dreading the effects of the ſpirit of liberty, which all his art and power have not been able to ſtifle in the kingdom, has countermanded the proclamation for the aſſembling of the Cortez. This indication of his terror will, however, not ſtrengthen his cauſe. The people have caught the ſacred flame, and, being fairly kindled, it is not in the mercenary phalanx of an army that a king can truſt for the preſervation of authority inconſiſtent with the rights of man. We ſhall ſoon be able to give a full account of Spain. Intelligence that can be truſted to, from that kingdom, comes, neceſſarily, by private hands, for every poſt letter is opened.

The flame of liberty is rapidly ſpreading. The troops in Savoy are ſaid to be in motion to aſſert a claim to the Pays de Vaud, as is pretended; but as is generally believed, to prevent the growth of the ſpirit among the Savoyards, which has already ſhewn itſelf in ſeveral places. Wherever men feel themſelves oppreſſed, they want only an example to aſſert their rights.

It now turns out, on proof, exactly as we expected, that the mighty and dreadful ſtories of tumults in Paris: of the ſtreets running in blood; of 12000 being ſlaughtered, of the king and queen being beſet &c &c. &c are mere fabrications. Yeſterday the mails arrived, and our letters came down to Monday laſt; we have alſo the journals and newſpapers of Paris, and to that time, not the ſmalleſt tumult had been ſeen. It is not eaſy for the plain ſincerity of a Briton to account for the ſiniſter motives that can thus induce men, time after time, to frame and propagate theſe atrocious fables. They can impoſe on the moſt credulous nature but for a day or two, and what benefit or triumph they can derive from ſuch ſilly machinations, we are utterly unable to divine.

## FRANCE.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, November 14.

A propoſition was read from the province of Anjou, offering a commutation in lieu of the Gabelle, the full amount of that tax.

This gave riſe to a debate on a general commutation of the Gabelle, which was interrupted by the arrival of M. Necker.

He read a memorial, ſtating, that notwithſtanding the ſacrifices which had been made, there would be occaſion for ninety millions over and above the produce of the taxes for the ſervice of the year 1790; and for eighty millions, to make good the ſum due to the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, without which that bank could not fulfil its engagements.

To provide for theſe ſums, he propoſed eſtabliſhing a national bank, and incorporating the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, with it; that 150 millions ſhould be ſubſcribed by the new company; on which capital, added to that of the capital of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, notes, not exceeding 240 millions, ſhould be iſſued; that the national faith ſhould be ſolemnly pledged for the credit of this bank; and ſix commiſſioners appointed, by the national aſſembly, to take care that the fundamental rules of it are never departed from.

He concluding with requeſting that the aſſembly in diſcuſſing this plan, would not be influenced by confidence in the propoſer but by ſuch lights and information as vigorous enquiry, and the wiſdom of the national repreſentatives, could not fail to afford.

Tueſday, November 17.

It was this day decreed, that the number of deputies ſent to the national aſſembly by each diſtrict, ſhall be in proportion to the population, territory and taxes jointly conſidered.

Thurſday, November 19.

A report was read from the committee of war, the beginning of which deſerves to be noticed. "Although it be neither the intereſt of France, nor the wiſh of Frenchmen to make conqueſts, we muſt for action, to reſiſt the attacks, of powerful and armed neighbours, &c.

Friday, November 20.

A deputation was admitted from the city of Iſſondein, with a patriotic offering of all the ſilver buckles of the inhabitants, to the value of 115 marks.

M. Dailly moved, that all the members of the aſſembly ſhould make a ſimilar ſacrifice, which was inſtantly agreed to.

This vote, ludicrous as it may ſeem, will probably produce effects of conſiderable importance. It is expected to be followed by the voluntary ſacrifice of all the ſilver buckles in the kingdom, computed to be worth three millions of livers.

Wedneſday, November 25.

The addreſs of congratulation from the revolution ſociety was read; and the aſſembly decreed, on the motion of the duke de Lincourt, that the preſident ſhould write a letter of thanks to lord Stanhope as chairman of the ſociety; and that the addreſs and letter ſhould be printed.

## American News.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

The Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, has been pleaſed to appoint the following perſons to office:

Samuel Shaw, Conſul of the United States of America, at Canton, in China.

James Iredell, to be one of the Aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the room of Robert H. Harriſon, who declined.

William Paca, to be Diſtrict Judge of Maryland, in the room of Thomas Fitzſon, who declined.

Cyrus Griffin to be Diſtrict Judge of Virginia, in the room of Edward Inglieton, who declined.

William Nelſon, jun. to be Attorney for the diſtrict of Virginia, in the room of John Marſhal, who declined acceptance.

William Drayton, Diſtrict Judge of South Carolina, in the place of Thomas Pinckney, who declined acceptance.

Chriſtopher Hillary, Collector of Brunſwick, in Georgia.

Richard Taylor, Collector of Louiſville, Kentucky.

Comfort Sage, ſurveyor of the port of Middletown, ſtate of Connecticut.

A Correſpondent wiſhes the gentlemen who patronize the idea of a diſcrimination between the original and purchaſing holders of the certificates, to conſider whether, in caſe of even a total loſs, they would think the purchaſer had an equitable claim upon the original holder for the whole, or any part of money he paid for the certificate: It is a bad rule that will not work both ways.

That thoſe who advocate a diſcrimination are perfect volunteers, is evident form this conſideration, that there is in fact leſs uneaſineſs upon ſolid principle, exiſting among the people, on account of the ſettlement of the late war, than there is reſpecting the ſettlement of war in the year 1745.

The commiſſioneres appointed in behalf of this ſtate, have, within this few days paſt, been in treaty with the commiſſioners appointed on the part of Vermont, in reſpect to the declareing of the independence of that part of this ſtate but we regret that they have terminated their buſineſs without effecting the purpoſe for which they were appointed.

"Where there is charity (without which all religion is vain) the general happineſs of mankind will be a dearer object, than ſelf intereſt, therefore let men be ever ſo ſpecious in the formal profeſſions, and externals of religion, if they are guilty of ſuch things as are againſt morality, or are deſtructive of the happineſs of ſociety, If they unfeelingly violate the laws of juſtice, and benevolence; if they ſay to a fellow mortal in diſtreſs, "be ye fed and be ye clothed, but do not the things they ſay", We may call their profeſſions craft or policy, but can with no propriety call it religion. Hypocriſy is the paint but not the complexion of honeſt actions."

One great advantage gained by the people of the United States in the revolution, is the total abolition of dry taxes; for it is notorious that the laws for direct taxation operated moſt unequally, as the poor were the victims, while the wealthy could very eaſily evade paying any thing like their proportion; But in impoſts, and eſpecially excites, there is not ſuch opportunities to evade; as the conſumers muſt inevitable pay in proportion to the conſumption. In this view, every perſon becomes intereſted in the punctual execution of the laws, for ſmuggling and evaſions cauſe deficiencies, which take money out of the pockets of the poor.

## *Pittſburgh*, March 27,

As the ſpring approaches the Indians begin to commit depredations: from good authority we underſtand, that a few weeks ſince a ſmall ſettlement, conſiſting of between twenty & thirty perſons, about fourteen miles on this ſide Limeſtone, were entirely cut off, by a party of Indians.

We likewiſe hear, but it is not well authenticated, therefore we only give it as report, that ſome boats going down the Ohio have been taken by the Indians. We would, however, recommend to perſons going down the river, to be well prepared, and keep a good look out.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your paper; it may, perhaps, be acceptable to ſome of your readers. It is the ſoliloquy of a Deiſt the night after his phyſicians had taken their final leave: Overheard by a gentleman who lodged in an adjacent room†.

IT muſt be ſo: Death is common to the whole human race: Neither age nor ſex are exempt from the ſtroke of the king of terrors.

O, what a dreary proſpect lies before me! Muſt I leave my jovial companions, and though but a youth, deſcend into the gloomy manſions of the grave; and, for what I know, ſuffer an eternal annihilation! O, my God, (for I am no Atheiſt, I believe there is a God who created all things; knows all things; governs all things.) Why was I endued with reaſon and reflection, ſince a few years bounds my duration on this ſtage of life, and, perhaps, puts a final period to my exiſtence forever? O that I could be certain, beyond a doubt, that I ſhould ſurvive the grave! That I ſhould launch into ſome, at leaſt, comfortable ſtate, where I might be exempt from pain! But what warrant have I for ſuch a ſup-

† The reader may, perhaps, complain that the diction of this ſoliloquy is inconſiſtent and repugnant: but let it be remembered, that the ſentiments of a man on the confines of eternity, who has not a well grounded hope of acceptance at the laſt day of final retribution, are informed, irregular, and repugnant; becauſe his [illegible] are confuſed, and [illegible] quick ſucceſſion from hope to fear renders him utterly incapable of a regular [illegible]

position? Reason, Lord, no more than is absolute
comprehend; and whatever is beyond reason, I
not bound to believe. And yet I have my doubts
why did the Almighty endue me with judgment
so far superior to the brute creation? Why do I
know with certainty, that when a certain cause is
put, an effect of such a nature must ensue? Why am
capable from given premises to draw rational con
clusions? Why am I enabled by a regular deduction
of the component parts of which an argument is com-
posed, to eviscerate truth, though developed in
the most intricate sophistry?

What comes nearest to a moral certainty of my
future existence, and bids fair for a principle of im-
mortality within me, is, that I am enabled to mount
on the aerial wings of contemplation, and with more
celerity than Sunbeams, soar among the stars and
form an idea of that wonderful harmony observed
by the planetary worlds in describing their orbits
round the center of that system to which they rel
pectively belong! That nothing less than infinity
itself can set bounds to the range of my imagina tion!

But after all my efforts to induce a belief of a fu
ture existence, I am lost in the dark. Nothing less
than demonstration, or some supernatural revelation
immediately communicated to me, will expel my
doubts, and give me rest. And yet there are thou-
sands who have made a greater progress in the
paths of erudition than I ever did, who firmly be
lieve the scriptures. O that I could come to a final
determination! For, if a few days, or, perhaps
hours, are to put a final period to my existence and
eternally blind me with the common mass of inani-
mate matter; I then could enjoy some kind of fallen
happiness in the extinction of my being, because, in
that case, I should forever be exempt from punish-
ment. But if there is a state beyond the grave, in
which the human race are to exist throughout the
endless ages of eternity, it must essentially differ in
its constitution, from any thing I have experienced
on this globe; for here are empires, kingdoms and
states, whose political views are materially different;
whose jarring interests create eternal jealousy, and,
in the end, never fail of convulsing the world in war,
bloodshed, and desolation: besides, the gout, the
stone, and a train of maladies, almost without a name,
purge the human race, with almost the same cer-
tainty, that the shadow follows the substance, when
death seems to be the only ambassador of peace.
[illegible] the world beyond the grave. If any is allowed
[illegible] those of us [illegible] must be
commensurate to the duration of its inhabitants,
and nothing we can more dreadful than existence.

But the important question is, and which chills
my vital frame, whether there is any condition annexed to
an admission into that fated region? If there
are, and I have not complied with them, my present
fallen condition at present, is only a prelude to a state
of woe and misery to all eternity.

The scriptures, are said to be the word of God
and dictated by divine inspiration, and are declared
by divines as the only rule of life by which sal
vation can be obtained. But it has been a principle
with me, for some years past, never to give
my assent to any point of doctrine, which my reason
could not comprehend. But many parts of the scrip
tures, especially those which are said to be essential
to salvation, are far above my comprehension: For
then can I be so far influenced by an implicit faith, as
to believe them? Neither have I been capable to
discover the propriety of such mysterious doctrine as
we find in many parts of the Bible. The fall of
Adam from the rectitude of original righteousness;
the consequent ruin in which posterity were involv
ed; the mysterious means of their recovery, are
points of doctrine, far above human comprehension.
And yet there may be such a fund of wisdom com
prehended in those mysterious doctrines, although
my finite understanding cannot fathom them, as may
employ amuse, and please eternal ages! For is any
thing impossible with the Almighty? Did not the
Supreme Being reduce original chaos into order?
Did he not create matter out of that which we have
no idea of? And who can account for the inherent
properties of the least particle of matter? And yet
matter is the common substratum of all material be-
ings, whether animate or inanimate. Was not man
created out of matter and endued with a principle of
life and motion? Is it not equally mysterious, that
the evolution and coalescence [if I may use the terms]
of certain seminal particles in the act of coition,
should have the surprising effect of a kind of subor-
dinate creation, and conserve the inhabitants of the
earth in being from generation to generation.

O what a strange convulsion pervades my breast,
while the weight of evidence on each side of this
important argument alternately preponderates! for
by a belief of the divine oracles, if they should
prove true, I shall eternally live! And if not true, I
[illegible] existence of a future existence; for that I am in-
[illegible]

[illegible] O that my life had been conformable to the
[illegible] revealed! O that I could now be.

DISTRUST.

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From the American Museum.

For January 1790.

## EULOGIUM ON RUM.

ARISE! ye pimpled, tippling race, arise!
From every town and village tavern come!
Shew your red noses, and your flowing eyes,
And help your poet chant the praise of Rum.
The cordial drop the morning dram I sing,
The mid-day toddy, and the evening fling.

Hail, mighty Rum! and by this general name
I call each species; Whisky, Gin, or Brandy:
[The kinds tho' various; but the effect the same:
And for the sake of name that's short and handy:
For reader, know, it takes a deal of time,
To make a crooked word the smooth in rhyme.]

Hail, mighty Rum! thy long inspiring merit
Is known to many a bard in these our days;
Apollo's drink, they find, is void of spirit,
Were chicken broth; insipid as their lays:
And pleas'd, they'd give a rivlet, aye, a sea
Of tuneful water, for one quart of thee!

Hail mighty Rum! how wond'rous is thy power!
Unwarm'd by thee, how would our spirits fail!
When dark December comes with aspect sour,
And sharp as razor blow the northern gale!
And yet thou'rt grateful in that sultry day,
When raging Sirius darts his fervid ray.

Hail mighty Rum! to thee the wretched fly,
And find a sweet oblivion of their woes:
Lock'd in thy arms, as in the grave, they lie;
Forgetful; and forgive their foes:
And Lethe's stream [so much extoll'd by some
In ancient time] is but a watery guess to Rum.

Hail, mighty Rum! what can thy power withstand!
Embodily rear for battle [illegible]
And wealth and joy, and all the lovely band
Of social virtues, from thy dwelling take;
For in whatever breast [illegible]
Like Turkish speeches, Rum must rule alone.

When our bold fathers cross'd the Atlantic wave,
And the land view'd; awed at the distant land,
Pray what became of all their fearless brave;
The savage owners of this happy land?
Were they fight headlong to the realms below,
"By doom of battle?" friend, I answer no.

Our fathers were too wise to think of war:
They knew the woodlands were not quickly past:
They might have met with many an ugly scar,
Left many a fore top, and been beat at last.
But Rum, assisted by his potent sleeve,
Perform'd his business with surprising ease.

And would our western brethren be less proud, or,
In other words, throw by the gun and drum,
For ducks and squirrels save their lead and powder,
And send the tawny rogues, some pipes of Rum.
I dare predict they all would gladly suck it,
And every mother's son soon kick the bucket.

But, for the ingratitude of Adam's race!
Tho' all these clever things to Rum we owe,
Gallons of ink are squirted in his face,
And his [illegible] back is bang'd with many a blow:
Some bounds of note have sung his funeral knell,
And every puppy joins the general yell.

So have I seen [the simple fellow,
And wonderfully pat, tho' rather old)
When riding Rosebush at his ease benign,
A flock of sheep come skipping from the fold:
Some restless sheep o'erleap the bars, and all the throng,
Ewes, rams, lambs, wethers, bellowing pour along.

But fear not Rum, tho' fiercely they assail,
And none but I, the bard, thy cause defend,
Think not thy foes, tho' numerous, shall prevail,
Thy power diminish, or thy being end:
Tho' spurn'd from table, and the public eye,
In the smug closet, safely shalt thou lie.

And oft, when Sol's proud chariot leaves the sky,
And humbler Cynthia mounts her one horse chair
To that smug closet shall thy votary fly,
And, [illegible] darkness, keen the [illegible]
[illegible] the full bottle, [illegible] to his head,

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CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT.

A Stranger passing St. Paul's church, London, asked a tar whom he met, what those figures were at the west front? To which the sailor answered, "the Twelve Apostles." How the devil can that be, replied the other, when there are but six of them? "D n my eyes, says the tar, would you have them all upon deck at once?"

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# A Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania, &c. and the honorable William Augustus Atlee, one of the justices of said Court, to me directed, Public Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held by the said justices at Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on the fourth day of June next, when and where all those who will prosecute for the state, and all justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county of Westmoreland, are required to attend in their proper persons, with their rolls, records inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Given under my hand this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1790.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

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Greensburgh, March 16, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Greensburgh, on the 8th day of April next, a valuable plantation or tract of land, containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Mount Pleasant township, adjoining lands of Thomas Fletcher, William Waddle, Arthur O'Hara and others, late the property of Moses Watson deceased. There are 60 or 70 acres of cleared land on the premises, a grantit, of which is good meadow, a good house and barn with other necessary buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property aforesaid, and to be sold by me,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sheriff.

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THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his former customers in particular, that he has taken the Shop where he now works, opposite to where Mr. Joseph Nicholas formerly lived, where he intends carrying on the Hatting Business in all its various branches. Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavors to please.

DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1790.

N. B. A smart active Boy of about 14 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the aforesaid business.

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To be sold on reasonable terms for wheat or cattle, or exchanged for land in the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh.

NINETEEN hundred and ninety nine acres of land, situate on the first creek emptying into the Ohio, below the great Kenhawa. For terms apply to William Rowley on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, or the printer hereof. March 26, 1790.

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WHEREAS a certain Moses Reredon left a Watch in my hands about 6 years ago, to be repaired for one John Reredon; public notice is hereby given, that if he does not come and pay the repairs done to her, she will be sold in three weeks.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
Silver Smith.

[illegible] 1790.

I WISH to sell a Tract or two of Land, also a several, in the county of Washington, also a Lot or two, out of several, in the town of Pittsburgh.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

February 18, 1790.

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At a meeting at the Surveyor General's, 5th October, 1789. Present,

The Hon. George Ross, Esq; Vice President,
The Hon. Samuel Edie, Esq.
John Lukens, Esq Surveyor Gen.
Francis Johnston, Esq. Rec. Gen. } of the Land Off.
David Kennedy, Esq. Secretary, }

Isaac Newkirk, } Colonel Nevill appearing for
v } Newkirk, and producing an ad-
William Colvin. } vertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette for Colvin to appear and answer to this caveat, but as he nor any person for him appearing, the board postpone this case to the first Monday in April next, in which time the said Newkirk is to make all possible endeavours to find out the said Colvin, or those who claim under him in order to notify them by inserting a copy of this minute in the said Pittsburgh Gazette several times, and otherwise

A true Copy,

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office,

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# James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone house, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, Other Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Seal Rings, either of Gold, Silver, Brass, or Steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefulest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

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TO be Let, on an improving lease, and entered upon immediately, that valuable Tract of Land, situate between major Thomas Smallman's and the town of Pittsburgh, on the Alleghany bottom, the property of the heirs of the deceased capt. Thomas Hutchins. For particulars enquire of

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1790.

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THE subscriber once more seriously requests that all persons having unsettled accounts against him will bring them in immediately, and those who stand debtors on his books are desired to attend for settlement. Many fruitless applications have been made on this subject publicly and personally, every species of country produce were acceptable for all kind of debts, but this advantage being neglected, information is now given, that it shall extend to the first day of April next, and no longer. All the accounts in his possession will then be put into the hands of his attornies for recovery.

Those concerned have yet an opportunity of preventing this expensive mode of settlement, which however disagreeable, is the only method in the power of the subscriber, by which he can do justice to his own creditors.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1790.

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# Samuel Nicholson,

At Mr. DAVID DUNCAN's, Pittsburgh,

HAS for sale, a few articles in the DRY GOODS line, among which are, different kinds of cloth, flannels, corded, thickset, and plain velvets, linens, jeans, calicoes, jacket patterns, silk, silk and cotton, cotton, and woolen stockings, silk night caps, cotton ditto, tartinets, durants, hair plush, blankets, mens' boys, and childrens mitts, thread, silk, and twist, buckles, buttons, shoes; he has also the following Groceries, viz. pepper, allpice, tea, West-India rum, powder, lead, and shot; tin and pewter ware. As it will be inconvenient for him to stay longer than the spring, he will sell on the lowest terms for cash, skins, or country produce.

He has several Tracts of Land north west of the reserved tract, and on the Ohio shore, a few miles below Pittsburgh, which he wishes to have improved on the shares, by lease or otherwise.

February 12, 1790.

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WHereas the subscriber has given three notes of hand, to a certain Dennis M'Connal, living in Robinson township, Washington county, each for twenty pounds, in part of a consideration for a tract of land, situate on the Chestnut Ridge; and whereas it appears that the said M'Connal cannot make me a good title thereto, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless he secures the title of the land to me.

GEORGE SIMMERS.

Westmoreland county, February 12, 1790.

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Treasury Department,

Register's Office, January 5, 1790.

SOME misapprehension having arisen relative to the payment of interest on certificates issued from this office: Notice is hereby given, that indents for interest will be paid as usual on the registered debt to the 31st of December, 1787; and also, that new certificates continue to issue from this office in exchange for cancelled Loan Office and Final Settlement certificates.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The several Printers throughout the United States, are requested to give this notice a place in their respective papers.

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WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Business. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

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THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

# A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Alleghony County, Dec. 10, 1789.

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WHereas the subscriber has given a bond for 27l. 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the consideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of said Rhodearmer is not good, the subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless I am made secure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Alleghony county, February 15, 1790.

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Bedford, march 3, 1790.

BY virtue of sundry precepts from under the hands and seals of George Glocer and Robert Smith, trustees of the general loan office of the state of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the premises, the following plantations or tracts of land, with all and singular the improvements and hereditaments thereto belonging, viz. a certain tract of land, situate in Bethel township, Bedford county, containing 103 acres, more or less, with a grist and saw mill; seized and taken in execution as the property of Moses Reed, and to be sold on the second day of April ensuing.

One other tract of land, situate in said county and township, containing 173 acres seized and taken in execution as the property of John Rush, and to be sold on the third day of April, by me

A. M'GAUGHEY, Sheriff.

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TO BE SOLD

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, and fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity of cleared land, William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a still house, still, and compleat set of vessels for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Welsh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools to carry on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above

October 15, 1789.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy ran away,
From bed and board did flee and fly,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small,
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

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To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or tract of Land, containing 365 acres, situate on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Washington, about seven miles from the former. There is on the premises, a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn; about 80 acres of land clear and under fence, 18 acres of which are meadow, and with a small expence 80 acres might be made. The place is the property of Adam Patterson: the terms of payment, half cash and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premises.

Alleghany county, Jan. 24, 1790.

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PITTSBURG: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Cowan's Ferry, where Subscriptions for this Paper, (price 10s.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of the first price.